

§ 725.422

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–11 Edition)

Sequence Source	Toxin Name
<i>Crotalus</i> spp.	Crotoxin (phospholipase)
<i>Dendroaspis viridis</i>	Neurotoxin
<i>Naja naja</i> varieties	Neurotoxin
<i>Notechia scutatus</i>	Notexin (phospholipase)
<i>Oxyuranus scutellatus</i>	Taipoxin
Invertebrate toxins	
<i>Chironex fleckeri</i>	Neurotoxin
<i>Androctonus australis</i>	Neurotoxin
<i>Centruroides sculpturatus</i>	Neurotoxin

(4) Sequences for oxygen labile cytotoxins.

Sequence Source	Toxin Name
<i>Bacillus alve</i>	Alveolysin
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Cereolysin
<i>Bacillus laterosporus</i>	Laterosporolysin
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Thuringiolysin
<i>Clostridium bifermentans</i>	Lysin
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Lysin
<i>Clostridium caproicum</i>	Lysin
<i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>	Delta-toxin
<i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>	Epsilon-toxin
<i>Clostridium novyi</i>	Gamma-toxin
<i>Clostridium oedematiens</i>	Delta-toxin
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Theta-toxin (Perfringolysin)
<i>Clostridium septicum</i>	Delta-toxin
<i>Clostridium sordellii</i>	Lysin
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	Tetanolysin
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Listeriolysin (A B)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Pneumolysin
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Streptolysin O (SLO)

(5) Sequences for toxins affecting membrane function.

Sequence Source	Toxin Name
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Edema factor (Factors I II); Lethal factor (Factors II III)
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	Enterotoxin (diarrheagenic toxin, mouse lethal factor)
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Adenylate cyclase (Heat-labile factor); Pertussigen (pertussis toxin, islet activating factor, histamine sensitizing factor, lymphocytosis promoting factor)
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	C2 toxin
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	Enterotoxin (toxin A)
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Beta-toxin; Delta-toxin
<i>Escherichia coli</i> & other Enterobacteriaceae spp.	Heat-labile enterotoxins (LT); Heat-stable enterotoxins (STa, ST1 subtypes ST1a ST1b; also STb, STII)
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Cytolysin
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> & <i>Vibrio mimicus</i>	Cholera toxin (cholera toxin)

(6) Sequences that affect membrane integrity.

Sequence Source	Toxin Name
<i>Clostridium bifermentans</i> & other <i>Clostridium</i> spp	Lecithinase
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Alpha-toxin (phospholipase C, lecithinase); Enterotoxin
<i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i> & other <i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.	Cytolysin (phospholipase C), Ovis toxin (sphingomyelinase D)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Beta-lysin (beta toxin)

(7) Sequences that are general cytotoxins.

Sequence Source	Toxin Name
<i>Adenia digitata</i>	Modeccin
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	Aerolysin (beta-lysin, cytotoxic lysin)
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	Cytotoxin (toxin B)
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Beta-toxin; Epsilon-toxin; Kappa-toxin
<i>Escherichia coli</i> & other Enterobacteriaceae spp.	Cytotoxin (Shiga-like toxin, Vero cell toxin)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Proteases
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Gamma lysin (Gamma toxin); Enterotoxins (SEA, SEB, SEC, SED SEE); Pyrogenic exotoxins A B; Toxic shock syndrome toxins (TSST-1)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> & <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Leucocidin (leukocidin, cytotoxin)
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Streptolysin S (SLS); Erythrogenic toxins (scarlet fever toxins, pyrogenic exotoxins)
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	Heat-stable enterotoxins (ST)

§ 725.422 Physical containment and control technologies.

The manufacturer must meet all of the following criteria for physical containment and control technologies for any facility in which the new microorganism will be used for a Tier I exemption; these criteria also serve as guidance for a Tier II exemption.

(a) Use a structure that is designed and operated to contain the new microorganism.

(b) Control access to the structure.

(c) Provide written, published, and implemented procedures for the safety of personnel and control of hygiene.

(d) Use inactivation procedures demonstrated and documented to be effective against the new microorganism contained in liquid and solid wastes prior to disposal of the wastes. The inactivation procedures must reduce viable microbial populations by at least 6 logs in liquid and solid wastes.

(e) Use features known to be effective in minimizing viable microbial populations in aerosols and exhaust gases released from the structure, and document use of such features.

(f) Use systems for controlling dissemination of the new microorganism through other routes, and document use of such features.

(g) Have in place emergency clean-up procedures.